

106982 to 107002.

From British Guiana. Seeds collected by W. A. Archer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 7, 1934.

Introduced for Department specialists.

106982. ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS (L.) Moench. Malvaceae. Okra.

No. 2364. From near Georgetown, October 15, 1934. A cultivated variety with fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Nos. 106983 to 106988 were collected in the Georgetown market, October 10, 1934.

106983. ANNONA SQUAMOSA L. Annonaceae. Sugar-apple.

No. 2604. The fruit is the size of an orange, with pale-green skin, the markings of which resemble dressed alligator hide.

For previous introduction see 100711.

106984. CAPSICUM ANNUUM L. Solanaceae. Common redpepper.

No. 2610.

106985. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceae. Papaya.

No. 2609.

106986. CUCURBITA MOSCHATA Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae. Cushman.

No. 2605.

106987. CUCURBITA PEPO L. Cucurbitaceae. Pumpkin.

No. 2606.

106988. DIOSPYROS DISCOLOR Willd. Diospyraceae. Mabolo.

No. 2612. A medium-sized tree, native to the Philippine Islands, with shining green leaves 5 to 10 inches long, pubescent beneath. The velvety dull-reddish, thin-skinned fruits, 3 inches long and nearly 4 inches in diameter, have firm, rather dry flesh of a rather indefinite sweet flavor and four to eight large seeds.

For previous introduction see 101139.

106989. RHYNCHOSIA MINIMA (L.) DC. Fabaceae.

No. 2622. From near Georgetown, October 5, 1934. A leguminous vine 2 to 3 feet long, with pale-yellow flowers striped with lavender.

For previous introduction see 98990.

106990. GLIRICIDIA SEPIUM (Jacq.) Kunth. (G. maculata H. B. K.). Fabaceae.

No. 2603. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, October 10, 1934. A small tree up to 30 feet high with alternate compound leaves. The flowers resemble those of the black locust in size, but are pink.

For previous introduction see 80691.

106991. GUSTAVIA sp. Lecythidaceae.

No. 2613. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, October 11, 1934.

106992. HURA CREPITANS L. Euphorbiaceae. Sandboxtree.

No. 2595.

For previous introduction and description see 106957.

106982 to 107002—Continued.

106993. JACQUINIA AURANTIACA Ait. Theophrastaceae.

No. 2568. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, September 27, 1934. A shrub 15 feet high with orange-red flowers.

106994. JATROPHA CURCAS L. Euphorbiaceae.

No. 2630. From near Georgetown, October 15, 1934. A tropical American shrub or small tree 6 or 7 feet high. It is used as a hedge in the East Indies, and an oil obtained from the seeds is used in soap making. The leaves and sap are used medicinally.

For previous introduction see 74215.

106995. JATROPHA PODAGRICA Hook. Euphorbiaceae.

No. 2592. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, September 27, 1934. An ornamental shrub up to 4 feet high, with peltate, three- to five-lobed leaves 4 to 8 inches wide and orange flowers with scarlet petals. Native to tropical America.

For previous introduction see 103986.

106996. LONCHOCARPUS SERICEUS (Poir.) H. B. K. Fabaceae.

No. 2564. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, September 27, 1934.

For previous introduction and description see 106595.

106997. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceae. Tomato.

No. 2607. Creole tomato. Georgetown market, October 10, 1934. A cultivated variety.

106998. NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Solanaceae. Tobacco.

No. 2631. Near Georgetown, October 15, 1934. Buck tobacco. A variety grown in the dooryards of the natives. The leaves are used for smelling, and they are cured for smoking.

106999. PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS L. Passifloraceae. Giant granadilla.

No. 2608. Georgetown market, October 10, 1934. An ornamental vine, native to Brazil, which is cultivated for its strongly perfumed fruits; these are yellow to orange and have flesh about an inch thick.

For previous introduction see 100499.

107000. PHYLLANTHUS ACIDUS (L.) Skeels. Euphorbiaceae. Star-gooseberry.

No. 2611. Georgetown market, October 10, 1934. Otakeite gooseberry.

For previous introduction and description see 106960.

107001. QUASSIA AMARA L. Simaroubaeae.

No. 2596. Botanic Garden, Georgetown, September 27, 1934. Bitter wood, Indian cinchona. A lofty tree native to northern South America, which resembles the ash, with large showy red flowers, followed by beautiful and decorative fruits arranged in fives around a fleshy peduncle. The wood of the tree is extremely bitter and is used by the natives as a substitute for quinine.

For previous introduction see 104261.